

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5923

號三十二百九十五第五 日二初月十年丙午光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1876.

五拜禮

號七十一十英

港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

November 16, Djeannah, French str., 2,216, Chaquepois, Marseilles 8th October, Naples 10th, Port Said 12th, Suez 16th, Aden 21st, Gallo 31st, Singapore 8th November, and Sagon 12th, General MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

November 16, CHINA, German str., 649, P. H. Henning, Shanghai 12th November, Gelsen-Siemens & Co.

November 16, MARIE LOUISE, French bark, 425, St. Quibou, Newchwang 6th Nov., Boats—Carrollot & Co.

Clearances.

At the HARBOUR Master's Office
NOVEMBER 16.—Elie, German schooner for Majuro Island (South Seas).

William Faring, British ship, for Iloilo.
Arriston Apear, British steamer, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

Pengian, British steamer, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

Departures.

November 16, PARIS, Brit. str., for Saigon.
November 16, NORIA, Brit. str., for Swatow.

November 16, CHINA, Brit. str., for Canton.

November 16, HONGKONG, Chinese steamer, for Canton.

November 16, MARTAND, British str., for Singapore and London.

November 16, SYRINGA, British sloop, for Hongkong.

November 16, Jylland, Dan. brig, for Newchwang.

November 16, SALVADORA, Spanish str., for Amoy.

November 16, SU-TSING, Chin. gunboat, for Canton.

November 16, ANALYRE, French str., for Singapore and Marseilles.

November 16, PENGIAN, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.

November 16, ARAKON ARCA, British str., for Singapore and Calcutta.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.—Per Djannah, str., from Marseilles, &c.—For Hongkong.

From Marseilles—Miss Beauvais, Miss Beauvais, Father Sugé, Messrs. Bernard and Blanche, Angel, From Calcutta—Messrs. Fuchs and Ishikawa.

From Singapore—Messrs. Armstrong and Waghorn. From Saigon—Father Lorraine and 53 Chinese.

For Shanghai.

From Marseilles—Three Sisters of Mercy.

Fathers Convent, Gaia, Rio, and Voluntarie, Messrs. Jones, &c., 19th November.

For Yokohama.

From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Meier, Misses Plugh, Judi, Cochrane, Crowley, Jutens, Osborn, Brockway, Baker, Cowdry, Giles, Eastwood, and Poste.

From Naples—Mr. Maggio, Sasaki.

For China.

Departed.—Per Amoy, str., for Saigon & Marseilles.

For Saigon—Mrs. Loucks and child, Ber-Grest, Messrs. C. L. Lumbard, M. Gourdon de Lac, and Mr. C. Prance, art 2 Chinese.

On the 12th, Mr. MacLean, For Calcutta.

Mr. J. MacLean, For Batavia.—Mr. L. G. Cohen, For Ismailia—Mr. Rensomoff, For Stez—Colonel Phillips, For Marseilles.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gepp, Mr. and Mrs. Creit, Mr. and Mrs. Schutte, and child, and servant, Miss Brown, 2 Miss Parkes and Master Parkes, Mrs. Sweet, and 3 children, Mrs. R. Brown, and child, Miss Parkes, and child, Rev. Mr. W. S. Scott, Rev. Mr. Mathewson, Mrs. J. M. Scott, Sanders, R. M. Gray, W. N. Middlemiss, J. Parke, Phipps, J. S. Rosalie, Osmundson, G. David, Grand Ward, G. Blantshill, Guller, de Robins, MacGregor, Shearsold, Richardson, Nicholson, Fabre, Underwood, M. Pusset, and Montebello.

For Amoy, str., for Singapore, &c.

Captain Hartmann, Mr. Samuel, & Europeans, and 10 Chinese.

For Marie Louise, from Newchwang.—2 Chinese.

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For Amoy, str., for Singapore, &c.

Mrs. Macfarlane, Messrs. da Costa, P. Edwards, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1877,
(With which has been incorporated the
CHINA DIRECTORY).

THIS Publisher requests that those who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 13th, 1876.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
(DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN)
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED,
NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
327 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd October, at the Parish church, Howe, by the Right Rev. Bishop Alford, D.D., late Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, assisted by the Rev. W. Kelly, M.A., Vicar of the Parish; the Rev. J. G. Alford, M.A., Minor Canon of Bristol; the Rev. Mr. M. C. M. Moore, Vicar of Double St. Andrew's, Cambridge; the Very Reverend JOHN HENRY GRAY, M.A., LL.D., Christ Church, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Hongkong; to J. E. ALSTON, eldest surviving daughter of William Henry Cox of Brighton.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1876.

Two Tientsin correspondent of a northern contemporary mentions some instances of black-mailing by Chinese officials which go to show the facility with which these vampires squeeze the people and injure trade. It appears that in Tientsin there are Government officers appointed to special departments in connection with the revenue of the port. One of these has charge of the tribute grain, of which no doubt takes toll. Another, appointed by the "Board of Works," has to collect the duty on all wood, timber, and wooden articles coming to Tientsin. It had long been a question among the people why foreign marchants were so much dearer than formerly, and it was only very recently discovered that, after paying duty as a foreign import, this officer belonging to the "Board of Works" levies a second duty on them, on the plea that they are wooden articles. These dodes—for they cannot be termed anything better—have, it is stated, been encouraged by the Cheli-hsien, and the evil has grown into such dimensions that he cannot control it. However this may turn out to be, there is no possible doubt that the "squeezes" imposed by the lower officials, and of course countenanced by their superiors, are injurious to trade and a violation of the treaty. Almost every day some new proof is afforded of the utter want of honesty on the part of the ruling classes in China. They cannot be trusted in any particular. Pledges, treaties, guarantees, are all evaded in some manner, if not openly broken, and it seems vain to hope for anything better while the present Government is in power. When a treaty has been concluded and concessions extorted, it is impossible to say how much has really been obtained. On the surface, there appears to be a good deal gained by the Cheloo Convention. But unless compliance with its provisions is strictly insisted upon, it will prove to be of little worth. The Treaty of Tientsin contains excellent provisions for the protection of foreign trade, but our officials have allowed the Chinese to encroach upon British rights, and to violate the treaty so frequently and to such a degree that British merchants have been obliged to give up in the competition with the natives so far as trade with the interior is concerned. It is to be hoped that when the terms of the Chefoo Convention come into force, a change will be inaugurated in the policy of British officials. If foreign trade in China is to be profitably maintained, the unscrupulous exactions of the Chinese mandarins must be at all times firmly resisted. Unless this is done, foreign trade with China will inevitably grow yearly less and less remunerative. Already a large proportion of the trade formerly conducted by foreign merchants, both in this Colony and in the treaty ports, has slipped into the hands of the natives. This is owing partly to the suicidal practices of the merchants themselves in employing co-operators and in indulging in ruinous competition with each other, and partly, and in great measure, to the advantages secured to the natives by their own officials, who, by the levy of illegal barrier dues, have practically shut out the foreigners from all participation in the inland trade. Whether this condition of things will be much improved by the terms of the Chefoo Convention remains to be proved.

The insurrection in Japan, which commenced at Kumamoto, has not yet been put down. The spirit of disaffection has spread northward, and there would seem to be some chances of peace now in arms. Many towns are more or less in a state of revolt, and a good deal of disorderly and dissatisfaction has been exhibited, more especially among the Choshin men. There is, however, no reason to fear that the Government will not be able to suppress the rebellion. It has taken prompt and vigorous measures, and many bands of insurgents have already been forcibly dispersed or induced to lay down their arms and submit to authority. In one or two instances the rebels seem to have gained the advantage, but this will prove to be merely a temporary one, for the Imperial forces have hardly as yet had time to complete their arrangements. The insurgents in the Yamaguchi Jon have fought the hardest and given the most trouble

to the Imperial troops. They no doubt fight with desperation, knowing that the present is the final struggle between the new and old order in Japan. The Satsuma men still remain loyal to the Mikado's Government. They are said to have been much exasperated by the massacre in cold blood of many of their clan who formed part of the Kumamoto garrison; and are thus the least likely to be induced to take part with the rebels. The insurrection is much to be lamented, since it cannot fail to be productive of a considerable amount of bitter feeling, and to cause good deal of suffering among non-combatants in some parts. At the same time, there is no doubt that it has been impeding for some time, and that it may ultimately prove beneficial to the country in deciding once for all which party is the stronger in Japan—the party of Progress or that which clings to the past and advocates retrogression. There is, however, little cause to fear the issue of the contest; the days of feudalism and darkness are over in Japan, and the sooner the fact is acknowledged by all classes the better it will be for the welfare of the country.

The Colone Gazette states that the negotiations with Japan for its accession to the International Postal Union will soon be concluded.

Captain Penny Luxmore, C.B., R.N., in command of the Chinese corvette Yang Woo, and the Chinese Admiral on board that vessel, paid a visit to H.M.S. Victor Emmanuel yesterday, and received a salute.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
327 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court, yesterday, Chen Yew, master of the Chinese steamship Chung Liang, and J. E. Cameron with the crew of the steamer, were tried for the prolongation of "Kowloon Roads" from its present limit to the Victoria Gap.

It is suggested that, as the work of erecting a new Central School is likely to be prolonged over one year, a portion only of the £100,000 required for the completion of the work—say £30,000—be voted for the ensuing year.

The GOVERNOR.—The Council have got all the information we are likely to get on the matter, and I think the rate can be increased by 50 per cent.

His Excellency J. H. Ferguson, Minister Resident for the Netherlands in China, who has been to Holland on leave, is now staying on board the M. S. steamer Denmark, on his way to Peking, where he will resume his functions on his arrival.

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ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Djemna*, Captain Champonis, from Marseilles with dated to the 8th ultimo, via Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Point de Gallo, Singapore 8th, and Saigon 12th instant, with the London and Australian mails of the 21st ultimo respectively, arrived here yesterday morning.

We take the following telegrams from the *Strait Times Extra*:

LONDON, October 20th.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at which no ultimatum or contingent declaration of war was decided upon; no autumn session of Parliament is to be called; and nothing was resolved upon justifying the course of British participation in the war. The policy of the Government is neutrality and protection of English interests.

Reports of the alliance of the three Empires are received, but the situation, notwithstanding, is most pacific.

Lord A. Loftus goes to Livadia to facilitate negotiations between England and Russia.

LONDON, October 23rd.

According to the latest accounts from the seat of war, the Turks are resuming the offensive in Servia. They made a successful attack on the Servian army and captured an important position.

The Duke of Argyll, Montrose, and Bonaparte-making warlike preparations.

The terms for permanent peace demanded by Russia are—Administrative autonomy of the insurgent Provinces, and that Commissioners be appointed and protected by armed force, whilst the execution of legislative reforms.

The Times advises Turkey to yield.

LONDON, October 24th.

The Imperial Parliament assembles on the 12th December.

The Post has accepted a six weeks' armistice, renewable in six weeks or two months.

A plot has been discovered to murder the Grand Vizier, Midhat; the plotters have been arrested and exiled.

A Republican conspiracy has been discovered in Servia. Several generals and others were arrested.

The tri-ship *Makar* has passed the Suez Canal.

At the Newmarket Hounds Meeting the Chardesdale Stakes were run for with the result—Rouby first; Hopalong second; Lutefield third.

LONDON, October 25th.

Copie 95. Bar Silver 534. Withdrawals from Bank, destination unknown £100,000. Cotton very firm. Manchester market good enquiry, but business checked by higher prices being asked.

LONDON, October 26th.

Negotiations on the questions of an armistice continue. Meanwhile the Turks are greatly advancing in Servia. According to British intelligence, they have captured Djilas, and are becoming masters of the road between Krushchev and Doligrad. The Servians are depressed.

CANTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November. There has been little stirring here lately. It is indeed very seldom that any event occurs of interest among foreign communities.

Proclamations have been issued by the authorities prohibiting the erection of wood, straw, or bamboo sheds. This proclamation has been called forth on account of the number of fires which have occurred this season among such highly inflammable erections. Punishment is threatened to those who venture to do so.

"A great fire occurred at Fat-shan yesterday. It broke out in Wing On street, and as the wind was blowing hard at the time, while the means for extinguishing it were, as usual, deficient, the whole street was reduced to ashes. Over one hundred shops have been destroyed, together with a good deal of property in them."

NINGPO.

We learn that some correspondence has been exchanged between the United States and China, and that the Chinese Ambassador has been received during the stay of the U.S. combatant *Alert* at that port. The commander of the *Alert*, whilst polling in his cabin, was met by an armed sentry at the gangway, who, not content with thus repelling an imaginary intention to visit the ship, actually raised his rifle and took aim. The American officer, who is a Virginian, was greatly annoyed at this extraordinary conduct, as he had not heard, but it is quite characteristic of the churlish indifference to the ordinary prescriptions of international courtesy, which is affected by Chinese officials. The high authorities at Peking, we have been informed, have within the last few months declined to claim for the vessels composing the Chinese steam navy, any such position as that of being "neutral." We are, however, not quite certain as to the case, such eccentricities as that of the sentry at Ningpo may perhaps not appear remarkable. At the same time, the occurrence is one that ought not to be passed over.—*N. C. Daily News.*

As two gentlemen were discussing the merits of a popular preacher, one of them remarked: "He always preys for the widows and orphans, but never says anything about the widowers." The other, an inveterate old bachelor, replied: "Perhaps it would be more appropriate to return thanks for them."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPTUM.

THURSDAY, 16th November. Sales of Patin to-day at \$335, and of select cheets of sano at \$300. Of Beavers, sales are given at \$60.

EXPORT CARGOES.

For steamer *Andrea*, for Continent and London.

For Continent 439 bales Silk, 212 bales West Silk, 126 bales Cheongs, 10 cases Linen-jun Silk, 42 cases Silk Worm's Eggs, 16 boxes Gold, 16 months' worth, 16 documents, 16 months' worth, 6 months' worth, 4 months' worth, 232.

On BOMBAY—Bank, sight, 754. Calcutta—Bank, eight, 232. On SHANGHAI—Bank, sight, 754. Private, 30 days' sight, 754.

SHANGHAI.

Hankow and Shanghai mail Service—20 per cent. premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's shares—\$160 per share.

China Japan Marine Insurance—The 1st per cent. premium.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$210 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's shares—\$50 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's shares—\$165 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's shares—20 percent discount.

Hongkong and Shanghai Steamboat Co., 19 percent discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—16 per cent. per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's shares—\$76 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's shares—\$45 per share.

Chinese Imperial Com.—\$105.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FAUCONIER and CO. Report.)

November 16th.

Temperature—14° M. 10° P. 10° N. 10° E.

Humidity—55° M. 52° P. 50° N. 50° E.

Barometer—1014 M. 1014 P. 1014 N. 1014 E.

Thermometer—5° M. 4° P. 3° N. 3° E.

Wind—N.E. 2 m.p.h. 1 m.p.h. 1 m.p.h.

Cloudiness—10% M. 10% P. 10% N. 10% E.

Visibility—10 miles M. 10 miles P. 10 miles N. 10 miles E.

Cloudiness—10% M. 10% P. 10% N. 10% E.

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Visibility—10 miles M. 10 miles P. 10 miles N. 10 miles E.

Cloudiness—10%

Extracts

IN THE OLD CHURCH-TOWER

In the old church-tower
Hangs the bell ;
And above it on the vane,
In the sunshine and the rain,
Cut in gold, St. Peter stands,
With the sky in his two hands,
And all is well !

In the old church-tower
Hangs the bell ;
You can hear its great heart-beat,
Ah ! so loud, and wild, and sweet,
As the parson says a prayer
Over happy lovers there ;
While all is well !

In the old church-tower
Hangs the bell,
Deep and solemn. Hark ! again ;
Ah ! what passion and what pain !
With her hands upon her breast,
Some poor soul has gone to rest,
Where all is well !

In the old church-tower

AN ABORIGINAL SETTLEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

A special correspondent of the Argus lately paid a visit to the Coranderrk aboriginal station, and from his interesting letters describing what he saw we extract the following:—I rode over to the station, about four miles from Healesville, the bridle-track lying through muddy swamps and over scrubby ranges. Arrived there, I proceeded at once to inspect the dwellings of the aborigines domiciled on the station. Mr. Halliday, the superintendent, accompanied me, but it was quite plain to be seen that no preparation had been made for my inspection. The occupants of the cottages were perfectly confident and independent, and at the same time perfectly agreeable. They did not act as if they looked upon our call as an intrusion, and neither did they ostensibly accept it as a compliment. They smiled and chattered in a perfectly natural and self-contained manner, and held up their babies for admiration just

and held up their babies for admiration just as young matrons in any other sphere of life might be expected to do, except that here the relations similarly existing between cottage-occupying families and their visitors did not seem to be quite in the old form. In regard to the style of the cottages, I may say, in the first place, that their quality varies considerably. The oldest are the worst, and these are occupied by single old men, who cannot or do not work, except in so far as a little bunting and the drying of wild boar's skins (for sale) can be regarded as working. The one or two huts occupied by members of this class are mean enough, although their occupants have for the most part royal blood in their veins; but for all that they are probably incomparably superior, as human abodes, to any other houses they ever possessed. The older cottages are built of slabs and roofed with bark, their roofs being securely held down by means of saplings and branches laid upon their roofs, jointed together, and held firmly in their places. Chinks in their walls and roofs are caulked up with rags or tow, and sealed with clay, but no doubt both rain and wind must get in at times; though not much, so far as I could learn. But little water finds its way into them except by way of their rather wide chimneys of turf and palings, and about the worst that that can do is to put out their fires. On Tuesday afternoon, there was a downfall of rain that went far to impress it upon the mind of a Melbourne resident that the heavens had opened for good, and yet the huts on the station remained nearly dry. As to the rather too free admission of air into the cottages, it has to be remembered that if that sometimes renders

them somewhat too cool, it also keeps them sweet and wholesome, while their warmth can be kept up to the point necessary for comfort by the carbonisation of the dry timber of which the tenants of the huts have an unlimited supply. The slab-walled and brick-roofed huts are the worst in the settlement, but they are not very numerous. The others are framed in hardwood, and their walls and roofs are of palings. Some of the cottages have floors of clay, others of brick, others of hardwood boards. They are all lined with canvas, and some of them are papered. All of them are of two rooms each, of 12ft. or 13ft. square. If the occupying family is numerous, there are lean-to's behind for the accommodation of some of the members. Nor are the cottages bare and squalid-looking. On the contrary, they are quite neat and sufficiently plenished. Their inhabitants are extremely fond of pictures and other decorations, and love to clothe the

walls of their houses with such works of art as they can lay their hands upon. For furniture the families on the station have nearly always a meat safe, tables and chairs, a quite sufficient variety of culinary utensils, and above all there is an abundant supply of crockeryware for use at dinner and other meals. It seems that their noble savage souls revolt against the iron pannikins and

sodis report against the non-puritans and
plates with which the board supplies them,
and if they can procure anything by their
own exertions, for their own use, it will be,
to begin with, cups and saucers. A pretty
half-caste girl was married on the station
recently, and it was with no little pride that
she exhibited to her bridesmaids and other
marriage guests the little stock of crockery-
ware with which she had provided herself
against the occasion. Then the occupants
of the cottages can make gardens for them-
selves of whatever size they may choose and
their industry will permit. There is no lack
of land on the station, and within reasonable
bounds it is freely at the command of its
black or parti-coloured occupants. As a

black or parti-coloured occupants. As a matter of fact, many of them have very pretty gardens, in which fruit-trees of considerable size, and laden with bloom, give good promise of abundant fruit by and bye. For use in the more immediate future, cabbages and cauliflowers are growing apace, and beans and peas, while for present enjoyment the gardens offer wall-flowers, polyanthus, and narcissi in abundance. I have seen peasants' cottages in various parts of the world, but never saw any more complete than those of the Coranderrk blacks. I have seen shepherd's, and overseers', and even squatters' huts in Australia that were no better.

The cottages, some 25 in number, are ranged on either side of a street about 150ft. wide. Each has a frontage of about 50ft. and as great a depth as its occupier desires. The street slopes either way from about the middle of it, and has a fall nearly as great as Collins-street has between Russell and

Swanston streets. On either side of the street there is a stone paved gutter, and twice a week this is thoroughly flushed out and swept. The water for the use of the station comes from the Badger Creek, in an open race, and the supply is enough for a town of 10,000 inhabitants. It is clear, pure, and as palatable as spring water. The greater part of it is not wanted for the station, and is shunted off, but all that is required for domestic, sanitary, or other useful purposes is brought into the town, and this is, so far as an excellent and abundant water supply can advantage it, the best supplied town or city that I ever saw in the whole course of my life. So far as the sanitary comforts and conveniences of the Coranderrk inhabitants go, and so far as I could ascertain after a

thorough and critical examination of their village, I could see nothing whatever to complain of, but much to admire.

station," or of persons so black as to entitle them to admission into the Coranderrk com-

community, is 146. In what proportion these are full-blooded blacks, or half-breeds, or one-quarter breeds, cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. The greater number of them are married couples, with children, living in self-contained cottages. Generally the men have one wife, but there are some who are members of royal families and are privileged to have more than one. These are mostly advanced in years, however, and to judge from their appearance it would seem that it did not matter much how many they had. One royal personage of the tenderer sex is officially debited with two husbands, but Queen Maria's case is unique, and I did not learn that there was any desire among the community to take it for a precedent. Adding together all the married people and their progeny living *en famille*, their number comes to 104. Then there are of single men—mostly old fellows or boys—14; newcomers being supported from the station, but not yet domiciled, 5; single young women living with their parents, 3; and boys and girls in school about 22, ranging in age from 8 to 15. The school portion of the population of the station is altogether under the control of the superintendent and matron, except in school hours, when it is, of course, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Deans, the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. The children are always kept under observation, and,

so far as I could judge, they are as thoroughly protected against evil influences as any young people can well be. The girls and boys described as "in school" live in common, and their meals, prepared in a common kitchen, are served by themselves. All the other inmates (if the word can be considered appropriate to people who live almost always out of doors) are supplied with rations according to a prescribed scale. Male and female adults receive per week each 6lb. of good fresh butcher's meat, 7lb. of flour, 2lb. of sugar, 4oz. of tea, and as much rice and oatmeal as they desire. All over seven years of age are adults—children under that age receive half rations. So long as there is good grass and the cows are in milk, one cow is allotted to the use of each family. A herdsman drives in the mob of milkers every morning, and a member of each family attends and draws off the fluid to which its constituency is entitled. Two fgs of tobacco are served out weekly to

every male adult; colonial wine and brandy to the sick when considered necessary; and sago, arrowroot, maize, &c., to the nursing mothers. Hops are also supplied to them, of undeniably excellent quality, from which, with the help of sugar, they manufacture an excellent summer drink. The boys, up to seven or eight, prefer to run barefoot, although provided with shoes or boots, and the girls up to five or six exhibit the same preference. After those ages they are shod at the cost of the board. Besides boots and socks, the grown kids and men are supplied with billycock hats, about two in the year, monkey or shooting jackets, and coloured or plain moleskin trousers, according to their choice. They also receive stripped cotton and blue serge woolen shirts, flannel to make undershirts, and special wraps for their chests. Those articles of wear are replaced when worn out. The women and girls receive a supply of the garments that are of most import to comfort or propriety ready-made—for less urgently needed articles of dress they receive the materials, sometimes cut out for them. Of the work of the women on the station there is no account. Very few of them do any work except for themselves; what little some of them do, is in the general kitchen or in the hop garden in picking-time. Among the men there are about 28 who work, and those not regularly. About 30 hours a week of constant work is all that is expected of them. The stock on the station consists of about 10 horses, 16 working bullocks, and 400 head of cattle, more or less. The last-named cannot be computed with any degree of accuracy, because the station is not fenced in, and while its proper occupants stray away sometimes, trespassers come upon it in great numbers.

EFFECT OF TEA ON THE SKIN.
If you drop a few drops of strong tea upon a piece of iron, a knife blade, for instance, the tannate of iron is formed, which is black. If you mix with iron filings or pulverized iron, you can make a fair article of ink. If you mix it with fresh human blood, it forms with the iron of the blood tannate of iron. Take human skin and let it soak for a time in strong tea, and it will become leather. Now, when we remember that the liquids which enter the stomach are rapidly absorbed by the veins and absorberents of the stomach, and enter into the circulation and are thrown out of the system by the skin, respiration and kidneys, it is probable that a drink so common as tea, and so abundantly used, will have some effect. Can it be possible that tannin, introduced with so much liquid-producing perspiration, will have no effect upon the skin? Look at the tea-drinkers of Russia, the Chinese, and the old women of America, who have so long continued the habit of drinking strong tea. Are they not dark-coloured and leather-skinned?—When young they were fair-complexioned.

BISMARCK AND HIS BROTHER.

General Ambert, in a late number of the *Univers*, tells us that when Prince Bismarck was in Versailles he met with a man who was singularly agreeable to him. The two used to walk about arm-in-arm; they were like brothers. Bismarck found that his friend eagerly entered into all his views and schemes as to the politics of the future. It is even possible that they addressed one another as "Du." The dominant characteristic of Bismarck's friend was his bitter detestation of Roman Catholicism. One day the German Chancellor said to him, in a soothing tone, "Do not vex yourself so much about it; in a few years there will be no Catholicism. I shall have destroyed it from off the face of the earth." His friend smiled grimly and said, "Yes, it will be much safer."

“You will have to be much cleverer than I am,” said he; “for eighteen centuries I have been working against it with all my power and cunning, and I am obliged to confess that I am just as far from success to-day as I was when I first began.” “Whom, then, can you be!” asked the astonished statesman. “I,” replied he; “I am the Devil!”

tion of absolute safety. But he reckoned without the extraordinary means of tracking runaways which are at the disposal of our modern police. Personal descriptions of Ward were sent to all parts of the world. One fell into the hands of Sub-inspector Hannan, a Fijian officer, and Ward soon found that the arm of the outraged law reached even to England's newest and least known colony. This story is very discouraging to evil-doers; but it will act, we imagine, as a very salutary warning to them. As there is no rest, so there is no hiding place for the wicked! The electric telegraph and photography are police weapons, beyond the reach of which it is impossible for the criminal to fly. Yea, even at the North Pole, the culprit now-a-days is not beyond the reach of the law.—*Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*.

THE ENVIRONS OF RAGUSA.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1926

HONGKONG MARKETS		WOOLLEN GOODS.		COTTON GOODS.		METALS.		PRODUCE.		MUSSELS.	
as Reported by Chinese on the 19th November, 1870.		Blankets, 2 lbs.	per pair \$2.70 a 5.00	Corda' Nests, 1st quality.	per picul \$2,200 a 4,000	Mussels, Dry Siam small.....	per picul \$5.70 a 6.00				
		" 8 lbs.	8.00 a 8.05	" 2nd	850 a 800	Pear, White.....	2.05 a 2.10				
		" 9 lbs.	8.70 a 8.80	" 3rd	170 a 250	Green.....	2.15 a 2.40				
		" 10 lbs.	4.85 a 6.10	Brickstone.....	8.20 a 8.25	Black.....	1.68 a 1.70				
		" 12 lbs.	6.20 a 8.40	Buffalo's Hide, Manila.....	7.40 a 15.60	Yellow.....	1.80 a 1.82				
		Oamlets, 8 lbs.	per piece 16.00 a 16.50	Camphor, packed.....	17.50 a 18.50	" Green Beans.....	1.85 a 1.80				
		" 8	17.50 a 18.00	Barcoo, clean.....	4,800 a 5,000	Pearl Barley.....	6.60 a 7.80				
		" BBB.	18.00 a 18.50	Refuse.....	2,800 a 3,200	Potato Flour.....	Tls. 1.50 a 1.75				
		" AAA.	19.00 a 19.50	Cardamons, Superior.....	145.00 a 160.00	Putoeuck.....	18.00 a 14.70				
		" LLL.	18.00 a 18.50	" Inferior.....	91.50 a 92.00	Rhinoceros Horn.....	2,000 a 3,000				
		Clth. Broad.....	per yard 2.18 a 3.00	Cloves.....	89.00 a 95.00	Mother.....	2,000 a 2,400				
		Medium.....	1.08 a 1.80	Coals, Afloat.....	per ton	Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1.....	2.45 a 2.50				
		Long Ells, MM Scarlet.....	per piece 9.10 a 9.20	" English steam.....	10.00 a 11.00	" 2.....	2.80 a 2.20				
		" Assorted.....	8.80 a 8.90	" Sydney.....	8.00 a —	" Stri, white.....	1.35 a 1.00				
		" HH Scarlet.....	9.00 a 9.05	Coffee.....	per picul 22.20 a 34.50	" mill cleaned.....	1.89 a 1.70				
		" Assorted.....	8.80 a 8.70	Copper Sheathing, Japan.....	25.00 a 29.00	" Manila.....	2.35 a 2.40				
		" H. Scarlet.....	9.10 a 9.20	" Rod.....	24.50 a 25.00	" Singapore.....	1.88 a 1.90				
		" Assorted.....	8.80 a 8.90	" Nails.....	23.50 a 23.80	" Saigon.....	1.80 a 1.70				
		" Assorted.....	8.85 a 8.90	Cotton, Shanghai.....	18.60 a 18.80	" Arracan.....	2.10 a 2.10				
		Lustres, Figure.....	5.05 a 5.10	" Bombay.....	16.00 a 17.50	" Bangoon.....	2.35 a 2.40				
		Lasting, DD.....	14.50 a 15.00	" Shantung.....	17.00 a 17.50	Saltpetro.....	5.60 a 6.70				
		Orleans, Plain.....	5.00 a 6.30	" Ningpo.....	18.50 a 19.00	Seaweed, Green.....	2.00 a 2.70				
		Spanish Stripes.....	per yard 0.77 a 0.88	" Tientsin.....	18.00 a 18.50	" Out.....	4.10 a 4.20				
		METALS.		" Tungchow.....	18.50 a 19.00	Sesamum, White.....	5.20 a 6.50				
		Iron, Nail Rod.....	per picul 9.90 a 9.10	" Calentta.....	13.00 a 14.50	" Black.....	3.20 a 3.70				
		Hoop.....	8.50 a 8.55	Cotton Seeds, Saigon.....	4.95 a 5.00	Sharkfin.....	35.0 a 60.0				
		" Bar.....	9.00 a 9.95	" Siam.....	4.70 a 4.80	Shellish, Japan.....	25.00 a 38.0				
		" Wire.....	6.75 a 6.80	Cow's Hide.....	7.45 a 7.50	" California.....	14.00 a 14.50				
		Lead.....	7.00 a 8.10	Cuttlefish, Japan.....	22.50 a 26.50	Stockfish.....	5.00 a 6.50				
		Figs, W.H.....	7.50 a 7.80	" without bones.....	18.00 a 14.50	Straits Produce, &c.,					
		Lead, LB.....	7.90 a 8.10	Chanchow.....	22.50 a 31.00	Rattans, Straits.....	per picul 5.20 a 6.30				
		Lead, LL.....	8.00 a —	Cutch.....	5.80 a 6.10	" Banjur.....	4.25 a 4.80				
		Quicksilver, English.....	83.00 a —	Dates, Black.....	4.50 a 5.40	Pepper, White.....	14.00 a 14.50				
		" American.....	83.50 a —	" Red.....	4.25 a 4.50	" Black.....	9.25 a 9.30				
		Steel, English.....	per tub 4.00 a 4.10	Dried Lily Flowers.....	7.00 a 8.10	Betel Nut.....	2.45 a 2.60				
		" Swedish.....	5.00 a 5.05	Elephant's Tooth, 4 a 5 pieces.....	250 a 300	Sandal Wood, Malabar.....	8.20 a 8.60				
		Sheathing Metal.....	per picul 25.00 a 28.00	7 a 8	200 a 220	South Seas.....	18.00 a 14.00				
		Spelter.....	8.20 a 8.91	Flour, California, per sack of 50lbs.	1.25 a 1.30	Sapan Wood, Manila.....	1.60 a 2.00				
		Tin, Malacea.....	per picul 21.00 a 21.50	" American per barrel of 100lbs.	2.80 a 2.90	Siam.....	2.25 a 2.40				
		Plates.....	per box .6.15 a 6.00	" of 200lbs.	6.10 a 6.30	Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 8.....	5.20 a 5.40				
		PRODUCE.		30.50 a 31.00	30.50 a 31.00	" Dark Brown.....	4.70 a 5.00				
		White Shirtings, 64 a 66 reed.....	per piece 1.00 a 2.05	Flints.....	0.50 a 0.65	West Coast, Dark Brown.....	5.45 a 5.60				
		64 a 66	9.21 a 9.35	Ginseng, American, 1st quality.....	230.00 a 300.00	Manila, Dry White.....	5.10 a 5.30				
		68 a 80	2.67 a 3.15	2nd	130.00 a 140.00	Candy.....	8.10 a 8.30				
		600	9.95 a 3.10	Haws, Ordinary.....	Tls. 11.0 a 13.50	Foochow.....	8.90 a 9.10				
		7,000	3.40 a 3.45	" Superior.....	Tls. 21.5.0 a 28.0.0	Vermicilli, Tientsin.....	8.50 a 8.80				
		AA	1.70 a 1.75	Hemp, Hankow.....	10.50 a 12.00	Walnuts.....	4.85 a 4.90				
		EF	8.95 a 9.00	" Siam.....	10.40 a 11.00	Wheat, Tientsin.....	1.85 a 1.90				
		MH	4.80 a 4.95	Iringlass, Japan.....	80.00 a 45.00	" California.....	2.00 a 2.20				
		EL	6.90 a 6.95	Melon Seeds, 1st quality.....	6.50 a 6.60	Wood Oil.....	Tls. 5.8.5.0 a 5.0.0				
		White Spotted Shirtings.....	2.50 a 2.55	" 2nd	5.10 a 5.20	Pen.....	5.20.0 a 5.3.0				
		Brocades.....	2.70 a 2.75	Beeche de Mer.....	47.00 a 55.00	Ten.....	50.25 a 50.50				
				" Yellow.....	10.00 a 11.00	Window Glass.....	per box 3.40 a 3.50				
				" Hankow, White.....	7.00 a 7.50						

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATER

H.M.'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON

Name.	Rig.	Guns	Tons.	Captain.	Where At.			In port on 10th November, 1876.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colombe	Yokohama			The names of the numerous steamers, tug- small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tze are not included in this table.
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Shanghai			
Curlew	double sc. gun v.	3	160	Com. E. J. Charnb	Chinjiang			
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	En route to Sooloo			
Fly	double sc. gun v.	4	120	Com. John Bruce	Hongkong			
Frolic	double sc. gun v.	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Tientsin	Sept. 7	Ingles	750 Heard & Co
Growler	double sc. gun v.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Hongkong	Oct. 25	Beard	Order
Hart	double sc. gun v.	4	120	Com. T. H. Royse	Nagasaki	Oct. 25	Nicol	391 Morris, Lewis & Co
Hornet	double sc. gun v.	4	120	Com. H. Hippisley	Hongkong	Aug. 27	Richardson	759 Gilman & Co
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Captain J. A. Poland	Singapore	Sept. 4	Moller	480 Chinese
Kestrel	double sc. gun v.	4	100	Com. Theobald	Hankow	June 24	Fowler	920 Gibb, Livingston & Co
Lapwing	double sc. gun v.	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman	Tientsin	Nov. 1	Desborough	299 Master
Lily	screw sloop	3	95	Com. Cochrane (Bart)	Haiuan	July 27	Cobbett	657 Wheelock & Co
Meaneer	military hospital	—	—	Com. H. G. Solomond	Hongkong	Oct. 1	Knight	848 Adamson, Bell & Co
Midge	double sc. gun v.	4	120	Captain A. Buller	Kobe	Oct. 21	Hedgecock	478 Jardine, Matheson & Co
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Lieut.-Com. J. Hope	Yokohama	Oct. 23	Oriente	171 Carter & Co
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Paul	Singapore	Oct. 25	M. A. Dixon	415 Morris, Lewis & Co
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Com. R. H. Napier	Chefoo	Oct. 24	Norman Court	834 Turner & Co
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	150	Com. Singleton	Hongkong	July 26	Osburgha	346 Heard & Co
Ringdove	double sc. gun v.	3	160	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye	Amoy	Oct. 24	Petunia	491 J. Bryuer
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Bolitho	Singapore	Nov. 1	Stella	474 Frazar & Co
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Captain St. John	Ningpo	Sept. 22	St. Anne	287 Captain
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Com. Pusey	Kobe	Sept. 10	Thyatira	962 Adamson, Bell & Co
Tristle	double sc. gun v.	4	120	Commodore Watson	Yokohama	Sept. 11	W. Libbey	Frazar & Co
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	Hongkong			
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250		Shanghai			

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA TRADE.							In port on 4th November, 1876.		
Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.			
Limited	—				WHAMPOA.				
Cup Horn	Oct. 27	Muzzen	Brit. str.	69	STEAMERS. Kwok Acheong	Anahuan	Oct. 27	Amer. sh	1285 M. Dyce & Co
Ellen	Oct. 14	Kindred	Ger. bk	401	SAILING VESSELS.	Antelope	Aug. 12	Amer. sh	1306 Peale, Hubbell & Co
Feiga	Nov. 13	Christianism	Brit. bk	499	Wm. Postau & Co	Bazian	Nov. 3	Brit. sh	760 Smith, Bell & Co
May Queen	Oct. 2	Niabet	Dan. bk	816	Hamedios & Co	Challenge	Oct. 15	Brit. bk	593 Peale, Hubbell & Co
			Brit. bk	255	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Charite	Nov. 3	Fren. bk	255 Chas. Gormann
Concordia	—	M. Nunes	Port. bg	270	A. MacG. Heaton	Codobita	Feb. 7	Span. bk	400 J. M. Liego
Spark I.	—	G. Lefavour	Brit. str.		MACAO.	Dartmouth	Oct. 19	Brit. sh	915 Peale, Hubbell & Co
Tojo	—	R. Amaral	Port. g.b.	444	In port on 8th November, 1876.	Menila	Oct. 14	Brit. sh	904 Smith, Bell & Co
						Hamburg	Oct. 19	Fren. bk	925 Peale, Hubbell & Co
						London	Nov. 2	Nor. bk	677 Ker & Co
							July 11	Span. bk	574 Puig & Lilagostera
							Sept. 24	Amer. bk	601 Ker & Co
								Span. bk	371 Aldercoo & Co
								Brit. bk	590 C. Loiz & Co
								Brit. bk	1086 Inabanati & Co
								Amer. sh	191 Peale, Hubbell & Co
								Brit. sh	1050 Hermann & Co
								Span. bk	441 Lurings & Co
								Span. bk	479 Aldejua & Co